**ATTACHMENT 3**

**goal area 2: BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES ENERGY**

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

**County Services Goal:** King County will encourage and assist residents and businesses with energy-efficiency and renewable-energy projects, in collaboration with energy utilities and other partners.

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| MEASURE | TARGET | 2017 STATUS |  2020 STATUS |
| **Measure 1:** Countywide energy use in existing buildings | 1. Reduce energy use in all existing buildings to 25 percent below 2012 levels by 2030.
 | Countywide energy use trended higher in 2017 compared to 2016. Regional economic and population growth and colder weather were the primary drivers for the higher consumption figures. Additional focus on efficiency programs will be needed to reach goal. | Energy use continues to trend higher, as population and economic growth through early 2020 contributed to increases in energy use and building square footage. New, coordinated programs and significant investments are needed to change the trajectory of energy use. Recent statewide legislation, the Clean Buildings Act, will help improve efficiency for buildings over 50,000 sf. *See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 10* |
| **Measure 2:** Increase solar energy generation by residents and businesses. | 1. Increase countywide use of renewable electricity to 20 percent above 2012 levels by 2030 (*articulated in 2017 SCAP Biennial Report to be 90% renewable electricity*); phase out coal-fired electricity source by 2025; limit construction of new natural gas-based electricity power plants; support increasing development of renewable energy sources.
 | * Total renewable electricity sources, including hydropower, comprised 63 percent in 2016.
* In 2016, Puget Sound Energy (PSE) reported a slight decrease in hydropower generation and a slight increase in wind, coal, and natural gas generation. Seattle City Light continues to rely predominately on hydropower, with a small percentage of wind and nuclear.
* Customer-installed solar panel generation capacity registered with PSE and Seattle City Light increased 21 percent from 2016.
 | In 2018, King County’s electricity supply was 64.4% renewable, a slight increase from 63% in 2017. With 136MW of wind power from the Green Direct program coming on line, and the passage of the Clean Energy Transformation Act, we are poised to reach 90% in 2030. Distributed generation, primarily solar, increased 58% in two years, reaching 57MW in 2019, up from 36MW in 2017. With easier permitting and consumer education, King County gained Silver SolSmart status in recognition of its efforts to support renewable energy development in the County. *See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 12*  |

**County Operations Goal:** King County will reduce energy use in its facilities and operations and will produce and consume more renewable energy.

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| MEASURE | TARGET | 2017 STATUS |  2020 STATUS |
| **Measure 1:** Normalized energy use at County facilities, measured in millions of British Thermal Units (MMBTU).  | 1. King County will reduce normalized energy use in County-owned facilities by at least five percent by 2020 and 10 percent by 2025, as compared to a baseline year of 2014.
 | * As of 2017, King County government has reduced its energy use by 6.1 percent compared to the 2014 baseline. Because of steady progress, King County increased its 2020 government facility energy reduction goal from 5 percent to 7.5 percent

 (baseline 2014).  | Through 2019, the County is on track to meet its accelerated target of 7.5% reduction in normalized facility energy use in impacted facilities with a 7.2% reduction as measured against the 2014 baseline outlined in the 2015 SCAP.As of 2020, these measures are resulting in a financial savings of over $4.1 million per year.A key benchmark forperformance under the 2015 SCAP was the reduction of energy use in existing countyfacilities, which is targeting a 7.5 percent reduction by the end of 2020. This 2020 SCAPincreases the 2025 goal that was set in the 2015 SCAP from a reduction of 10 percent to12.5 percent compared to the 2014 baseline.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 13* |
| **Measure 2:** Building energy performance, as measured by the Energy Star Portfolio Manager. | 1. By December 31 of 2020, all\* King County government buildings over 20,000 square feet shall be Energy Star certified.

*(\* the 2015 SCAP includes the following note “Excluding Transit bases, Wastewater Treatment Division facilities, and facilities for which there is not an Energy Star category”)* | * LED lighting and efficient mechanical system investments are helping King County make progress toward this target.
* Approximately 12 King County facilities will apply for certification by 2020.
 | As of the end of 2019, the Chinook Building and King Street Center are eligible for or have achieved Energy Star Certification by performing better than at least 75 percent of similar buildings nationwide. Nine county owned buildings that are Energy Star eligible have not been certified. Many of these buildings have achieved significant energy use reductions in recent years. Because most of County facilities aren’t traditional buildings for which there is an Energy Star category, the Energy Star guidance was dropped as a recommendation from the 2020 SCAP.  |
| **Measure 3:** Amount of renewable and greenhouse gas-neutral energy produced and consumed as part of government operations. | 1. **Renewable Energy Production:** Produce renewable energy equal to 100 percent of total County government net energy requirements by 2017 and each year thereafter, excluding the public transit fleet.
 | * In 2017, King County produced the equivalent of 102.5 percent of the energy consumed by government operations, excluding public transit.
 | In 2019, King County produced approximately 104% of the non-Metro fleet energy consumption equivalent.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 17* |
| 1. **Renewable Energy Consumption:** King County government shall consume renewable energy equal to 70 percent of government operation facility energy consumption by 2020 and 85 percent by 2025.
 | * In 2017, 60.6 percent of King County’s building energy use came from renewable resources.
* The King County Council approved the “Green Direct” contract with PSE that will supply wind-generated electricity for substantially all facilities in PSE territory starting in 2019. The sourcing of wind power in 2019 will enable the County to meet the 2020 target and make progress toward the 2025 goal.
 | In 2019, 66.4% of the energy consumed in King County’s buildings and facilities was from renewable energy sources.Green Direct started operations on November 7, 2020. With the enrollment of 133 King County facilities being supplied with 100% renewable energy in the PSE service territory.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 15* |
| 1. **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Neutral Electricity:** By 2025, King County shall ensure all electricity supplied for its government operations is GHG neutral.
 | * Seventy-five percent of the electricity consumed by the County in 2017 was greenhouse gas neutral.
 | As of mid-2020, 100% of the County’s operational electricity use is GHG neutral.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 18* |

**Priority Actions**

**County Services:** Utility Partnerships

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| PRIORITY ACTION | 2017 STATUS |  2020 STATUS |
| **Build utility and other external partnerships.*** Work with local utilities, non-profit organizations, and private partners to leverage and support existing programs, create new programs, build partnerships, and enhance marketing efforts that increase residential and commercial resource efficiency and renewable energy production activity for existing buildings.
* Partner with local utilities and other stakeholders on a countywide commitment to renewable energy resources, including meeting electricity needs while phasing out fossil fuels.
 | * King County continues to lead advocacy actions at the state level. Joined by city partners, the County testified and submitted written comments to the Utilities and Transportation Commission in support of accelerated timelines for closure of coal-fired plants, replacing the load with renewable energy and providing training and economic development resources for communities impacted by closure of the plants.
 | Although installed residential and commercial solar capacity has grown every year since 2015, increasing to 57 MW and meeting the goals of the 2015 SCAP Countywide Buildings and Facility Energy Measure 2, it remains a very small percentage of the overall electricity mix. However, interest in solar energy is strong among King County residents. King County is in early conversations with utilities to develop medium- to utility-scale systems on County land or facilities. King County continues to advocate at the state level for policies that will create a stable regulatory environment, spurring equitable access to solar in the County, , and creating or retaining family wage jobs that are supported by the industry. In 2019, King County received Silver Sol Smart community designation from the Department of Energy, reflecting simplification of codes and processes to speed up permitting and reduce the time and paperwork need to develop a solar system installation. Executive Constantine and other elected officials strongly supported the 2019 Clean Energy Transformation Act, which mandates 100% clean sources of electricity by 2045, and other bills that protect clean air and advance a clean energy economy. In the 2019 session, the Executive and elected officials from the K4C testified in person at nine hearings, made phone calls to individual state legislators, and signed a joint letter of support for the Clean Energy Transformation Act. The strong representation of local elected leaders had a significant impact on the passage of the CETA and other bills.*See the 2020 SCAP Appendix details on “Advocated for Clean Electricity Programs and Policies”.* |
| **Support stronger commercial energy codes.** Work with the Regional Code Collaboration (RCC), the City of Seattle Department of Planning and Development, and King County Climate Cities Collaboration (K4C) cities to support stronger state residential and commercial energy codes. Work with the K4C cities to enact commercial energy codes that get the county on track to net zero energy buildings by 2030. | * King County is preparing for the next statewide commercial energy code revision cycle in 2019.
 |  King County and other members of the K4C have been active in supporting stronger national and state energy codes that set the foundation for efficient local codes.Analysis conducted by the WA State Building Code Council demonstrated that the 2009, 2012, and 2015 Washington State Energy Codes all achieved their incremental targets set by RCW 19.27A.160. This analysis has not yet been completed for the 2018 Washington State Energy Code.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 19.* |
| **Expand community efficiency and renewable energy efforts.** The County will expand and build relationships with utilities and other community partners to develop marketing, technical assistance, and financial tools to help citizens and businesses implement resource efficiency projects and generate renewable energy. The County should establish a dedicated position to support community efficiency and renewable energy efforts outlined in this goal area. | * In 2016, King County hired an Energy Partnerships Specialist to strengthen relationships with utilities and other partners. The specialist is developing programs to bring efficiency to county residents and businesses.
 |  The Energy Policy and Partnership Specialist (now the Executive’s Director of Climate and Energy Initiative’s), in addition to other members of the climate team, have built and maintain relationships with a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including utilities, not for profits organizations, and community/grass root organizations. The climate team has increased outreach through newsletters and community convenings (virtual in 2020). This work provides a strong foundation for continuation of the work in 2020. *See also 2020 SCAP Priority Actions GHG 3.10.1, 3.5.1, 3.5.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2.*  |
| **Expand resource efficiency programs for low-income residents.** Work through the Department of Community and Human Services and other local housing repair programs to expand the installation of energy- and water-efficient fixtures and equipment that help reduce utility bills for low-income customers. Work with the Washington State Housing Finance Commission to ensure that low-to-moderate income residents in King County are offered programs to make energy- and water-efficiency improvements to their homes. | * King County is working with utilities, retailers, and business and community groups to develop programs that make it easy for residents to save money and energy by converting to LED lighting in their homes.
 | Funding supporting the LED replacement program was reallocated to the King County Council required Climate Action Toolkit, which includes multiple actions to expand and support efficiency programs for residents. Much of this work is ongoing, and complementary to priority actions in the 2020 SCAP to better understand current barriers and opportunities to increase efficiency and renewable energy access by all residents. *See also 2020 SCAP Priority Actions GHG 3.10.1 and SRFC Focus Area 7 “Energy Justice and Utilities”.* |
| **Broaden the EnviroStars program.** The County will support broadening the EnviroStars program to become a Regional Green Business program that provides support for and recognizes businesses that have made strides in sustainability such as energy efficiency, purchasing green power, and addressing climate change. | * EnviroStars launched a robust new platform in November 2017 that highlights partner businesses and provides a central portal to find incentives and programs.
 | EnviroStars continues to provide support for businesses in King County who seek to operate sustainably.EnviroStars is a one-stop shop for Washington businesses to access environmental assistance and gain recognition for being green.Through the program, businesses can receive free technical assistance, connect with rebates and resources, and follow a clear path to sustainability. |
| **Reduce the costs of resource efficiency and renewable energy.** Engage with utilities, renewable energy providers, and state elected officials to renew solar production incentives. Work with financial institutions and other external stakeholders to develop loans, legislative action, and financial tools that reduce the costs of implementing resource efficiency and renewable energy projects, such as developing a King County-supported loan program that will be available for King County cities to complete resource efficiency projects in their facilities. | * In 2017, King County and other stakeholders successfully advocated the state legislature to extend solar energy production incentives until 2021, providing consistency to consumers.
* King County developed a loan program for cities to fund efficiency and renewable projects. The King County Council approved the program in February 2018.
 | This work is ongoing and reflected in two priority actions in the 2020 SCAP. One priority action is to develop a Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy + Resiliency program that provides an innovative financing tool for commercial and multifamily facilities. This program will be transmitted to the Council for consideration in mid-2021. The other priority action is to review the financing/grant landscape to better understand barriers to and opportunities for access to efficiency and renewable energy. King County continues to advocate at the state and with utilities to reduce the cost of renewable energy and increase access.  |
| **Create a building energy disclosure ordinance framework.** In coordination with the K4C cities, set a preferred framework for building energy disclosure ordinances in the county’s unincorporated areas and incorporated cities, similar to the City of Seattle’s energy disclosure ordinance. This framework shall include marketing to align facilities with information about utility incentives and other resources to improve energy performance. | * The King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) workgroup developed a recommendation for K4C cities to benchmark government facilities and support the development of a voluntary commercial business energy disclosure effort.
* The County has benchmarked and reported results for 47 buildings and continues to monitor their performance.
 |  In 2019, the Washington State Clean Buildings Act was passed. This law requires facilities over 50,000 to disclose and improve energy performance. In light of this statewide framework and requirements for building energy disclosure, King County and K4C partners need to assess and determine what priority future work on this topic should be. *See also 2020 SCAP Priority Action GHG 3.2.3 to require residential point of sale energy disclosure.*  |

**County Operations:** County Facilities, Renewable and Greenhouse-Gas-Neutral Energy Consumption

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| PRIORITY ACTION | 2017 STATUS |  2020 STATUS |
| **Benchmark County energy performance.** By the end of 2016, King County will benchmark and publish energy performance and greenhouse gas emissions of its government facilities.  | * A website has been developed that details the energy use of all county facilities over 20,000 square feet in size.
 |  Since the creation of the website, County government energy performance efforts have been focused on results-driven actions. Other energy reduction and carbon tracking efforts are capturing the impacts of County energy performance. |
| **Maximize energy efficiency in new King County facility projects.** All King County government capital projects with energy-consuming equipment shall meet the equivalent energy performance of the city with the most stringent energy code in the county. Minimize energy use in buildings during capital projects through the consistent implementation of Green Building and Sustainable Development policy, Ordinance 17709.  | * An energy code compliance guidance document has been developed for capital project managers to use to track project progress toward the most stringent (Seattle) code.
 | To make investments in energy reduction actions, agencies can apply for financial resources. These resources include agency operating and capital budgets, along with the County’s Fund to Reduce Energy Demand (FRED), an internal loan program through which the county issues bonds to fund projects. FRED loans fund projects that have paybacks of 10 years or less, with annual loan payments covered by utility bill savings. As of 2020, the FRED program has been expanded by the County to allow loans of up to 20 years. Longer-term loans support further progress toward County energy goals by investing in cost effective projects with longer service lives and longer paybacks, such as solar panel installations and mechanical system upgrades. Between 2015 and 2020, over $9.6 million was invested in projects through the County’s internal FRED program. |
| **Greenhouse-gas-neutral electricity for government operations.** By 2025, ensure the electricity consumed by King County government’s operations is 100 percent greenhouse-gas neutral. | * In 2017, 75 percent of the electricity consumed by King County operations was greenhouse gas neutral.
 | As of mid-2020, 100% of the County’s operational electricity use is GHG neutral.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 17.* |

**goal area 3: GREEN BUILDING**

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

**County Services Goal:** Reduce energy and greenhouse gas emissions associated
with new construction and renovations in commercial and residential buildings built
in King County.

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| MEASURE | TARGET | 2017 STATUS |  2020 STATUS |
| **Measure 1:** Percentage of new single and multi-family residential homes in all King County certified by local green building standards. | 1. By 2020, 75 percent of new developments achieve: Built Green 3 Star or better, Living Building Challenge, high-level Evergreen Sustainable Development Standard, LEED Silver, or equivalent green building certification or development code.
2. By 2030, 100 percent of new developments achieve Built Green Emerald Star, LEED Platinum, Living Building Challenge, or equivalent green building certification or development code that achieves net zero greenhouse gas emissions, consistent with the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) Pathway to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions in new buildings by 2030.
 | * In 2017, 33 percent of new single- and multi-family homes received a residential green building certification. Project certification typically occurs two years after permitting.
* In 2015, there were 2531 single-family and 15,888 multi-family unit permits issued countywide, for a total of 18,419 net units. In 2017, 1,596 units were certified under Built Green, 4360 units under LEED for Homes, and 152 units under the Evergreen Sustainable Development Standard, for a total of 6,108 units.
 | In 2019, 44% of new dwelling units permitted within King County achieved green building certification.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 20.* |

**County Operations Goal:** King County-owned buildings and infrastructure will be built, maintained, and operated consistent with the highest green building and sustainable
development practices.

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| MEASURE | TARGET | 2017 STATUS |  2020 STATUS |
| **Measure 1:** Percentage of King County-owned capital projects achieving a Platinum level certification using the LEED or Sustainable Infrastructure Scorecard green building rating systems.  | 3. By 2020, 100 percent of King County projects achieve Platinum certification or better.4. By 2030, 100 percent of King County projects achieve certifications that demonstrate a net zero greenhouse gas emissions footprint for new facilities and infrastructure. | * In 2016, 67 percent of reported projects achieved LEED or Sustainable Infrastructure Scorecard Platinum ratings, an increase of 17 percent over 2015.
* In 2017, 73 percent of reported projects achieved LEED or Sustainable Infrastructure Scorecard Platinum ratings, an increase of 23 percent over 2015.
 | In 2019, 82% of completed projects achieved Platinum level using the King County Sustainable Infrastructure Scorecard or LEED rating system.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 22.* |
| **Measure 2:** Average percentage of construction and demolition materials diverted from landfills from County capital projects. | 5. Eighty percent construction and demolition materials diversion rate by 2016; 85 percent by 2025; zero waste of resources with economic value by 2030. | * In 2016, reported projects diverted 29,011 tons of materials, with an average construction and demolition materials diversion rate of 77 percent.
* In 2017, reported projects diverted 41,856 tons of materials, with an average construction and demolition materials diversion rate of 87 percent.
 | For the completed projects in 2018 that had C& D material diversion (some County projects did not have C&D materials to divert), the average C&D diversion rate was 84% diversion and a total of 123,000 tons, and, in 2019, the average diversion rate was 87%.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 23.* |

**Priority Actions**

**County Services:** Education, Partnerships, Development of Codes and Certification Programs

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| PRIORITY ACTION | 2017 STATUS |  2020 STATUS |
| **Engage with unincorporated customers.** The Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) will develop an ongoing, free educational program promoting green building and sustainable practices, offering resources to new construction and remodeling customers in unincorporated King County.  | * In 2017, DPER convened four free educational programs for the community. Three of the programs were with community groups and addressed rain gardens, water-saving devices, and the Loop® biosolids program. The fourth program, designed for contractors, focused on the new construction and demolition waste diversion ordinance.
 | The King County Permitting Division provides a Green Building Handbook and a Solar Smart handout. Both resources encourage unincorporated area customers to make green building decisions which will help to save energy and reduce costs. The Solar Smart handout also provides comprehensive information on how and where to apply for federal, state, and Puget Sound Energy incentives when installing a solar energy system in unincorporated King County. This resource also highlights common codes to be aware of and how to apply for a permit with the Permitting Division, when necessary. This document helped King County achieve the SolSmart Silver Designation in 2019 in recognition of a jurisdiction that has removed barriers to the installation of solar. |
| **Partner through the Regional Code Collaboration.** In partnership with cities and counties across Puget Sound, lead and participate in the Regional Code Collaboration to create stronger and more consistent development codes for green building, solar readiness, water efficiency, construction, and demolition, and low-impact development, and in support of the Living Building Challenge, Living Communities Challenge, and EcoDistricts**.**   | * King County convened a Living Building Challenge and high-performance building code subcommittee. The subcommittee supported the City of Shoreline in the development of a new green building ordinance (template).
* King County partnered with city recycling coordinators and building departments to update the County’s multi-family recycling code. Set for adoption in 2018, the code is also a model for cities in the county.
 | The Solid Waste Division’s GreenTools Program provides support and resources to jurisdictions within King County through the Regional Code Collaboration (RCC), resulting in the ability for all jurisdictions to engage in conversations and actions associated with green building when they may not otherwise have the capacity to do so. The RCC facilitates peer-to-peer discussions, code development, trainings, tool development, and technical support. These efforts continue to strengthen regional relationships, allowing jurisdictions to work on solutions to common green building challenges. The RCC has been successful at developing codes promoting green building that are available for any jurisdiction to adopt, including strong 2015 Energy Code amendments, multifamily recycling, increased use of salvaged lumber, and a Living Building Challenge Demonstration Ordinance.*See also 2020 SCAP Priority Action GHG 4.2.1.* |
| **Quantify the greenhouse gas impacts of commercial and residential rating systems.** King County will create research opportunities with community partners to quantify the greenhouse gas emissions reduction benefits of building to various green building standards, including Built Green, LEED, Envision, King County’s Sustainability Infrastructure Scorecard, and Evergreen Sustainable Development Standards. King County will also develop an education and outreach strategy for sharing the results of this work with the community. | * King County conducted a stakeholder engagement process with experts from certification organizations to identify literature associated with quantifying GHG emissions that encourages the installation of solar energy systems. The second and third code packages are currently under development.
* The County completed a literature review and identified gaps in research that would allow for certification systems to quantify emission reductions.
* The County completed a study and is currently in the process of reconvening stakeholder groups for feedback and development of an outreach plan.
 | The King County GreenTools program commissioned research (completed by Cascadia Consulting Group, Hammerschlag and Co., and the New Buildings Institute) that reviewed and summarized existing literature on the GHG impacts of local green building certification programs. A report was completed in the spring of 2018 and results shared with stakeholders and partners. The report documented that, on average, certification green buildings perform better than non-certified buildings; however, it is difficult to precisely measure the energy and GHG impacts of green building certification programs and results vary both between and within studies, making it difficult to assign an expected value to energy or GHG emissions reductions. |
| **Propose strong green building codes where King County has jurisdiction.** By the end of 2017, for unincorporated areas, the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review will prepare proposed code updates, informed by Regional Code Collaboration recommendations, for solar readiness, construction and demolition, and energy efficiency, and prepare a demonstration ordinance for Living Building Challenge certification, with appropriate tailoring for the kinds of new development and major redevelopment occurring in unincorporated King County. Pending King County Council approval, the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review will implement these updated codes. | * Energy, Zoning, Building, and Residential Code updates recommended by the Regional Code Collaboration related to solar readiness, construction and demolition, and energy efficiency have been prepared.
* King County did not meet the target to complete a Living Building Challenge demonstration ordinance by the end of 2017. Work to meet the target is underway in 2018.
 | King County was successful in researching and developing codes such as solar readiness, energy efficiency, a demonstration ordinance for Living Building Challenge certification called for through the 2015 SCAP but was unable to complete this process due to lack of resources. In 2020, King County hired one FTE to help complete the tasks of both the 2015 and 2020 SCAP. |
| **Update construction and demolition recycling requirements.** Pending King County Council approval of a proposed construction and demolition ordinance, projects in unincorporated King County will be required to meet construction and demolition diversion performance requirements by the end of 2017. Proposed requirements include the submission of a materials diversion report, material going from job sites to designated facilities, and job sites having a minimum of two bins on-site (one for recyclable materials and one for non-recyclable waste). | * County officials presented to the Master Builders Association’s Residential Builders Council on the draft construction and demolition permitting ordinance language for unincorporated King County.
* County officials met with staff of eight King County cities to discuss construction and demolition permitting ordinance language for their cities.
* The County continued coordination with Seattle on fine-tuning and standardizing processes and forms related to construction and demolition permitting ordinances.
 | The King County Solid Waste Division provided education on a 2016 C&D Ordinance which required the designation of C&D processing facilities and transfer stations and banned readily recyclable C&D materials from the landfill. King County Permitting Division will transmit to the King County Council codes associated with C&D material diversion per 2020 SCAP GHG 4.3.3. |
| **Redevelop system for managing construction and demolition waste.** Propose an ordinance that promotes recycling of construction and demolition materials, while ensuring waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner. The legislation will continue the current practice of contracting with private-sector facilities for managing construction and demolition debris generated within the service area and implement bans on readily recyclable materials. | * Thirteen locations are now designated as receiving facilities for construction and demolition waste and materials.
* In 2017, new recycling requirements were negotiated with the operators of the construction and demolition transfer stations to comply with the ban on disposal of readily recyclable materials.
 |  The redeveloped system for managing construction and demolition waste that was put in place in 2015 continues strong. King County does not accept construction and demolition waste at its transfer stations or Cedar Hills Regional landfill, except for incidental amounts. King County Code (KCC 10.30), requires that construction and demolition waste must be taken to a designated privately-operated construction and demolition debris recycling and/ or transfer facility. These facilities are banned from landfilling certain materials including clean wood, cardboard, metal, gypsum scrap, and asphalt paving, bricks and concrete. As markets develop, King County will consider banning other construction and demolition materials. There are 12 King County Designated C&D facilities in the system with regular stakeholder engagement, active enforcement of material bans, and coordination with regional construction and demolition management agencies. |
| **Develop pre-approved code packages.** The Department of Permitting and Environmental Review will identify, research and develop three pre-approved packages of green building techniques and sustainable materials that make it easier for unincorporated area customers, who are mostly residential and small commercial property owners, to pursue energy efficiency, building, and exterior/site work. These packages will improve customer convenience, reduce customer costs, speed permit processing and can help diversify and broaden the use of green building techniques among residents. One pre-approved package will be ready for use starting in 2016, one in 2017 and one in 2018; DPER will track use of pre-approved packages on an annual basis. | * DPER has developed one code package focusing on energy efficiency that encourages the installation of solar energy systems. The second and third code packages are currently under development.
 | Additional pre-approved code packages beyond what is listed in the 2017 status update were not completed as originally identified in the 2015 SCAP. However, a “Solar Smart” guide was developed that directs applicants to federal, state and local incentives for the installation of solar PV and is viewed as meeting the intent of the original idea of a pre-approved code package. |

**County Operations:** Green Building and Sustainable Development Standards

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| PRIORITY ACTION | 2017 STATUS |  2020 STATUS |
| **Implement the King County Green Building ordinance.** Require all County capital projects to meet a Platinum level using the LEED rating system, King County’s Sustainable Infrastructure Scorecard, or an approved alternative rating system.  | * In 2016, 80 completed King County projects (67 percent of the total) met the County’s Green Building Ordinance Platinum certification or standard target.
* In 2017, 103 completed King County projects (73 percent of the total) met the County’s Green Building Ordinance Platinum certification or standard target.
 | In 2019, 82% of completed projects achieved Platinum level using the King County Sustainable Infrastructure Scorecard or LEED rating system.*See also 2020 SCAP Performance Measure GHG 22.* |
| **Incorporate sustainability in operations and maintenance.** By 2017, King County will incorporate new green operations and maintenance practices in each division’s line of business by implementing King County’s Green Operations and Maintenance Guidelines Handbook. | * The Facilities Management Division (FMD) created a work plan for reviewing and integrating sustainability practices into the operations and maintenance of FMD-owned and -managed facilities; building systems were prioritized based on their greatest impact
 | Metro Transit has integrated chapters in their operations practices related to energy and water efficiency.FMD has been standardizing sustainable products used in its facilities.As of 2021, the Solid Waste Division GreenTools program is working with the County’s internal Green Building Team to update the existing Green Operations and Maintenance Guidelines Manual. *See also 2020 SCAP Priority Action GHG 4.7.2.* |
| **Reduce County water use.** King County will establish a water use baseline and reduction target for County facilities and operations that are currently monitored for water usage by the end of 2015 and will obtain comprehensive water data and set reduction targets for County accounts and facilities not currently monitored by the end of 2020. To meet these water use reduction targets, each King County division will develop water conservation plans, including considering use of non-potable water supplies, by the end of 2017. | * Comprehensive water data from multiple utilities are not available for all County facilities. This action item will require additional resources and attention to support data tracking and additional work toward the water use reduction goals.
 | The 2020 SCAP recommends new County operations water use reduction targets. *See also 2020 SCAP Priority Action GHG 4.11.1 and Performance Measure GHG 25.*  |
| **Research and develop green leasing recommendations.** The County will research private and public sector models for “green leasing” incentives, standards, and requirements and make recommendations for provisions that could be tailored for application to leases for long-term tenants of King County-owned properties and facilities. The intent of these provisions is to improve energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce water use by tenants of County-owned buildings and property. | * King County reconvened the green leasing team to continue to develop recommendations and a template for green leasing.
 | Recommendations on green leasing will be included in an update to the County’s Green Building Ordinance anticipated to be transmitted to Council by Q2 2021.*See also 2020 SCAP Priority Action GHG 4.7.4.*  |
| **Develop Net Zero Energy and Living Building Challenge projects.** By 2020, King County will identify and will make substantial progress in the design, construction or certification process for at least 10 new County construction or retrofit projects that will achieve Net Zero Energy or Living Building Challenge certification. | * King County held a leadership training on Zero Energy/Living Building Challenge certification for department management.
* The County identified nine potential County projects for Zero Energy/Living Building Challenge certification.
* King County partnered with the International Living Future Institute and the Bullitt Foundation to conduct Zero Energy/Living Building Challenge feasibility assessments for six projects.
* The County registered three projects for Zero Energy or Living Building Challenge certification.
 | As of early 2020, the County currently has 11 projects officially registered for ZE/LBC certification from five different divisions. The Parks Division’s North Utility Maintenance Shop was the County’s first project to achieve Zero Energy Certification in 2019. ZE and LBC are administered by the International Living Future Institute, located in Seattle, and are the world’s most progressive green building rating system. At the time of the 2015 SCAP, ZE and LBC were the only third-party verified green building certifications that had a carbon neutral performance metric. Other jurisdictions are seeing King County as an example in the building industry, particularly for applying carbon neutral performance measures to public works and infrastructure type projects. King County’s project portfolio includes several different divisions and lines of business, which can further influence parks, transit, wastewater, solid waste, affordable housing, and airport industries.*See also 2020 SCAP Page 124 and Priority Action GHG 4.13.1.*  |
| **Research tools to increase net positive and Living Building Challenge projects.** Local buildings built to the highest green building levels such as Net Zero and Living Building project are rare. The Regional Code Collaboration will research cost barriers and incentive opportunities to increase the number of projects that perform to these highest standards. As part of its leadership of the Regional Code Collaboration, King County will work with K4C and other cities on their adoption of codes allowing these kinds of projects. | * King County partnered with the Regional Code Collaboration and K4C to develop tools and educational curricula for permit review teams and building and site inspectors (tools and training materials to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2018).
* King County partnered with the International Living Future Institute to conduct feasibility studies of nine County-owned or funded projects. Each study includes an assessment report for strategic guidance in achieving Living Building Challenge certification.
 | King County partnered through the Regional Code Collaboration to develop a Living Building Challenge Demonstration Ordinance and supported Shoreline in their adoption of this ordinance.The RCC & K4C have mobilized to provide support for WA State codes and legislation striving toward the increased development of net positive and Living buildings |